POPE LEO HAS PASSED AWAY

Died at 4:04 o'Clock Monday Afternoon, Surrounded by Nephews, Cardinals and Papal Court.

BLESSED ALL PRESENT

RAISED HIS HAND A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE END CAME,

Then Turned His Eyes to the Cruci fix, and Died While in a Paroxysm of Coughing.

DEATH CHAMBER SCENES

SILENCE BROKEN ONLY BY TH WEEPING OF ATTENDANTS.

Last Utterances of the Poniilf-Monks on Guard—Speculation as to Successorship.

ROME, July 20 .- Pope Leo XIII is dead. The last flicker of life expired at four minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon and the Pontiff now lies at rest.

The period of over two weeks that Pope Leo passed in the shadow of death was no late Pontiff's sympathetic and benevolent less wonderful than his life. His splendid battle against disease was watched the world over with sympathetic admiration and He is not popular among his colleagues or ended only after a series of tremendous efforts to conquer the weakness of his aged frame by the marvelous will-power of his mind. The pleuro-pneumonia with which hair. His face has the tawny hue of old scarcely so responsible for his death as that inevitable decay of tissue which ensues upon ninety-three years of life. The tested armor, which had so often resisted human and brought tranquillity out of the conills, was penetrated at last.

To-night the emaciated and lifeless frame which held so brave a spirit lies on the bed In the Vatican beside which almost all the world has prayed. The red damask coverlet Peter's the empty trolley cars swung slowrests lightly over the body, the cardinal's scarlet cape is about the shoulders, while on his head has been placed the papal hood of velvet bordered with ermine. A white silk handkerchief is bound about his chin, and in the hands which have blessed so many thousands has been placed a crucifix. So Pope Leo will remain until to-morrow, watched by uniformed officers of the noble guard and rough-clad Franciscan penitenti-

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

To-morrow the Sacred College of cardinals will assemble for the impressive ceremony of officially pronouncing Pope Leo dead. After this sad function has been performed | courtyard of San Damaso was deserted, the body will be taken to the small throne room adjoining the death chamber, where it will be embalmed. The funeral ceremonies will extend over nine days, the remains being removed to the Cathedral of St. Peter's, where they will lie in state. The ultimate resting place of the dead Pontiff at the Pope's room, which, kept closely will be in the magnificent Basilica of St. | shuttered, was in perfect harmony with

by that same serenity and devotion and, later another followed on a bicycle. Within when he was conscious, that same caim intelligence which were associated with his twenty-five years' pontificate. His was no easy death. An hour before he died, turning to Dr. Lapponi and his devoted valet, Pio Centra, he murmured:

"The pain I suffer is most terrible." Yet his parting words were not of the physical anguish that he suffered, but were whispered benedictions upon the cardinals and his nephews, who knelt at the bedside, and the last look of his almost sightless eyes was towards the great ivory crucifix hanging in the death chamber. Practically all the cardinals now in Rome, kneeling at the bedside, watched the passage of his soul. Earlier in the day Cardinal Sarafino Vannutelli had impressively pronounced the absolution in articulo mortis. The condition of his Holiness varied from agony to coma. Wishing to relieve him, Dr. Mazzoni suggested that morphine should be administered, but Dr. Lapponi did not agree, fearing that the end might be quickened.

THE SUPREME MOMENT. Of the supreme moment Dr. Lapponi gives an impressive description. He said: "Death occurred through exhaustion, although in the last two hours Pope Leo made a supreme effort to gather together all his energies. He succeeded in recognizing those sight was almost entirely lost. Still he the Basilica itself, and there offered up made a marvelous display of his energy. and even his death was really grand. It hands uplifted, prayed long and earnestly was resigned, calm and serene. Very few at the gates of the dimly lighted shrines. examples can be given of a man of such advanced age, after so exhaustive an illness, showing such supreme courage in dying. The Pontiff's last breath was taken exactly at four minutes past 4. I applied a lighted caudle to his mouth three times, according to the traditional ceremonial. and afterward declared the Pope to be no emotional. This morning he lay on his bed, more. I then went to inform Cardinal Oreg- the pillows of which were not whiter than while the other hand clutched his rosary lia, the dean of the Sacred College, who his face, which had a strange aspect, on immediately assumed full power and gave account of his not having been shaved for orders that the Vatican be cleared of all so long. His hands were folded over the flicker across the worn face, and the curious persons having no right to be there- rosary which he used for over fifty years. in. Contemporaneously the cardinal in- The famous arm-chair, which his Holiness structed Mgr. Marzolini, master of ceremo- will never again enter, stood invitingly nies, to send the Swiss Guards from the near, with his stick beside it. While Cen-Clementine Hall, to close all the entrances | tra, his valet, prayed and wept before a to the Vatican and to dismiss all persons | huge ivory crucifix Dr. Lapponi sat by the from the death chamber, the body being in-

tance to Catholic Christendom were occur- morning, the Pontiff took some. Indeed ing of the supreme power into the hands | low several teaspoonfuls of coffee, milk and

of the Sacred College of Cardinals as its | brands mixed. The silence of the sickroom

	CHRONOLOGICAL.	
1	EornMarch 2,	1810
S	Ordained a priest Dec. 31,	1837
	Archbishop of Damietta	1843
H	Archbishop of Perugia	1846
H	Cardinal	1853
$\cdot \ $	Elected Pope Feb. 20.	1878
	Crowned Pope March 3,	1878
	Opened Vatican archives to the world	1883
ı	Golden jubilee of his priest-	1878
	Denounced Irish plan of cam-	1888
	Golden jubilee of his episco-	1893
	Reconciled the French parties	1894
	Nullified the Anglican orders	1895
	Silver jubilee of his pontificate March 3,	1903
	Died buly 20	1000

Died July 20, 1903

TEMPORARY HEAD OF THE CHURCH. The perfect administration machinery of the church provided against the slightest interruption of the governing authority. As the senior member of the Sacred College, Cardinal Oreglia, to whom the Pope to-day solemnly confided the interests of the church, now becomes the exponent of the cardinals until Pope Leo's successor shall be elected. This has brought forth Cardinal Oreglia as the striking personality of the hour. The cardinal is the exact antithesis of Pope Leo, having none of the characteristics. He comes from a noble Piedmontese stock and his nobility is shown in his haughty and austere bearing. the Romans and his brusque manner has earned him the title of "Piedmont Bear." He is tall and robust and his seventy-four years are shown by the whiteness of his parchment and is deeply lined. Despite his austerity, the cardinal's learning and piety are universally recognized. This is the man who for the time being is practically Pope. It was he who issued the orders to clear the Vatican of intruders fusion immediately following Pope Leo's

The death of the Pontiff occurred at a time when all was singularly calm about the Vatican, as people had been so long expecting the final summons that their sensily around the loop and across the square into the cool shade of the great colonnade which for over two centuries has been the pride of Roman architecture. The clang of the car bells was the only noise which dispelled the traditional peacefulness of an

carriages in which all Rome rides rattled across the Vesuvian stone with which the place on the cab rank which lies in the shadow of Michael Angelo's 400 columns. A few half-naked urchins dwaddled in the spray which the light breeze blew from the fountains that play unceasingly beside the huge obelisk brought to Rome from Egypt by some conquering emperor. A few aries, who will keep a ceaseless vigil until the burial ceremonies.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Egypt by some conquering emperor. A few yards away, beside the bronze doors which lead to the Vatican, some twenty or thirty men and boys and a handful of gendarmes lazily awaited the news.

WHEN DEATH WAS ANNOUNCED. Inside the Swiss guards lolled on a bench and complained of the heat. Scarcely a soul passed up the marble staircase and the except for the heavy black carriages of the cardinals and their coachmen, who were awaiting their masters. It was the hour of the siesta. Nothing could have been more peaceful. Occasionally one of the more energetic among the watchers ventured into the sun to take another glance the quiet scene it overlooked. At twenty minutes past 4 a man dashed madly across Pope Leo's final moments were marked St. Peter's square, then empty. A second a few seconds, as if by magic, newspaper

men, gendarmes and messengers, running, driving and gesticulating, dashed to and from the portals of the Vatican. Like an ethereal message there flashed across the world, "He is dead, Rubbing the afternoon sleep from their eyes, bareheaded men and women, many carrying babies, emerged from the darkened houses and cales and hurried to the door of the Vatican. The transformation was complete. The quick movement and tense feeling of the rapidly gathering crowd now permeated where, a few minutes before, there had been no sign of life. The French ambasasdor's carriage drove furiously from the Vatican and drew up at a near-by telegraph office. Without waiting for the horses

to stop the ambassador jumped out and

advised his government of the Pope's

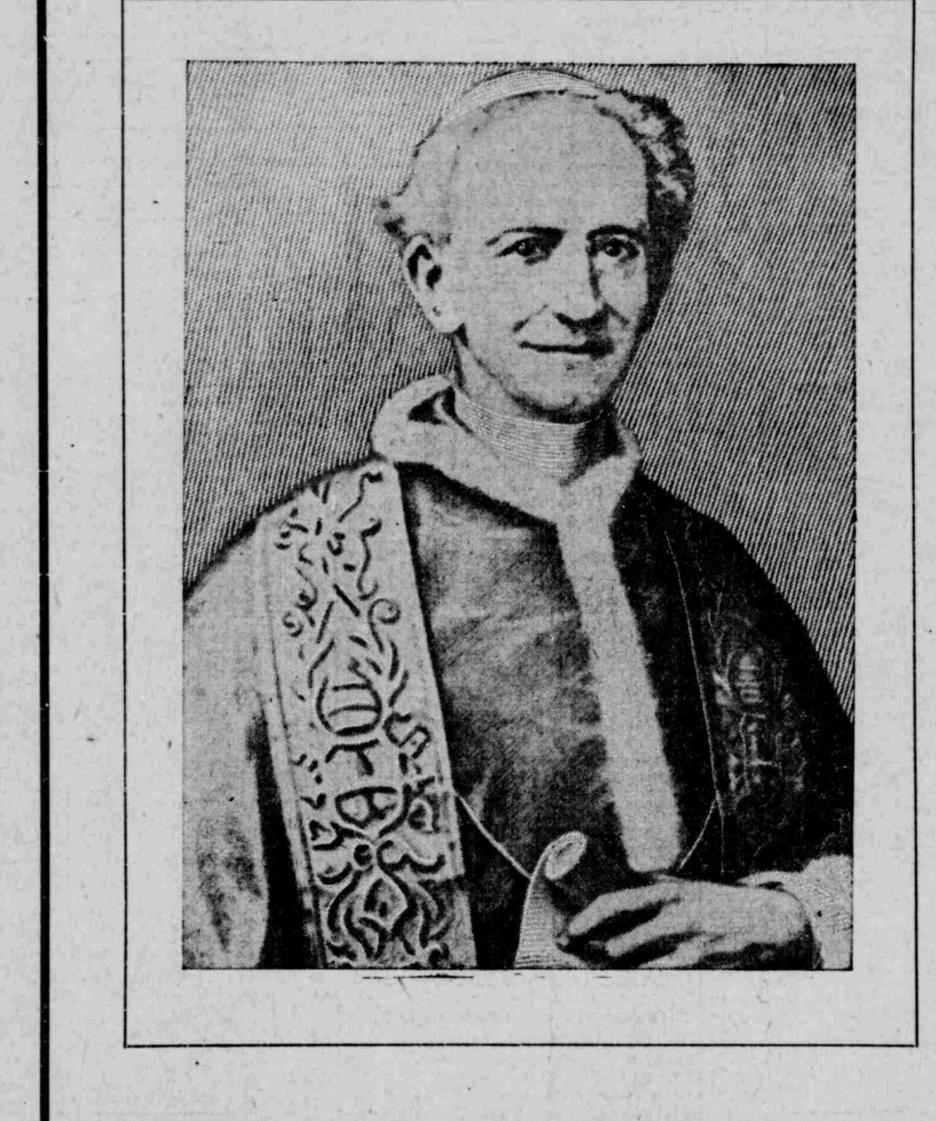
death. There soon followed the cardinals, with set faces, drove slowly home-Behind the shutters of Pope Leo's room, which still remained closed, all was over. The heavy bronze doors were swung to, and entrance to the Vatican was obtainable only by knocking at a little wicket, which was closely kept within by the papal guard and without by the Italian police. latter had been slightly reinforced, but had no difficulty in controlling the crowd, which was allowed to remain in the square, just was accustomed to do before death, but not to enter the Vatican itself. Carriages kept rattling up, their occu-pants mostly holding in their hands extra the steps of St. Peter's sat a group of young Italian princes discussing the situof peasant and working women, who

POPE LEO'S LAST HOURS.

prayers for Pope Leo's soul. Among the

Incidents Connected with the Death

Scene-The Pontiff's Final Words. ROME. July 20 .- The scenes attending the death of the Pope were distressing and bedside ready for any emergency. The



Pope Leo's throat. These coughing spells had the effect of rousing the Pontiff, causing him to open his eyes and revive slightly. While the doctors were examining their patient this morning, believing him in a stupor, his Holiness suddenly fixed his

"This time, doctors, you will not win in your brave fight with death. "It is your Holiness who is brave," replied Dr. Lapponi, but before the remark was uttered the Pope was again unable to understand what was said. At 11:40 a. m. there was great alarm, as the Pope was suffering from a grave increase of cardiac affection. Dr. Lapponi really thought the end had arrived and Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, the grand penitentiary, began the prayers for the dying and gave the Pontiff absolution in articulo mortis. His death was considered so imminent that all the cardinals were present and the members of the diplomatic corps were admitted to the sickroom as. according to tradition, Popes must die sur-rounded by the Sacred College, the Pon-tifical Court and the diplomats accredited to the Vatican. Just at that moment a large party of American tourists, unaware of the critical situation of the Pontiff ascritical situation of the Pontiff, ascended the grand staircase, talking and laughing. They were approached by a gennoise as the holy Father is dying." This produced great emotion among the tourists and they immediately retired.

lifeless, on them, saying:

MUTTERED PHRASES. Throughout the morning the Pope continued now and then to mutter phrases, although unconscious. His mind evidently returned to the events which impressed him most before his illness began. At one moand moving his head from side to side, trying to lift himself, while he murmured:

Then falling back inertly he sighed and said: "Oh, the weight of these robes. Can I hold out until the end?" verses and prayers and then came an in terval of silence, which was broken by another moment of energy, in which the Pope

"The consistory is over! They can reproach me no longer! How many faces of all kinds! How many foreigners! The church is triumphing!" and so on, over and over again A wonderful thing about Pope Leo was that every time his mind became clear h seemed to grasp the fact that it might b the last and he made the highest use of it. When, during an alarming crisis, about noon, he was lying on his bed, perfectly motionless, while around him knelt the cardi nals and other members of the papal court, praying and not knowing whether the Pope was not already dead, without any prelimi nary restlessness the Pontiff opened his eyes which fell on Cardinal Oreglia, who was at his side, and he said solemnly:

"To your Eminence, you will so soon seiz the reins of supreme power, I confide the church in these difficult times." Then Mgr. Bisleti, the master of the cham ber, asked for the Pope's benediction for the court, which the Pontiff granted, adding: this my last greeting. Then the Pontiff gave his hand to kiss

the cardinals present, who were Oreglia

Rampolla, Serafino, Vannutelli, Bolla Volpe

and Vives y Tuto. Dr. Lapponi profited by the Pope's animation to administer restoratives, whereupon the patient sank back as suddenly as he had revived. When it became known shortly before that the Pontiff's journey through the valley of death was almost finished, Cardinal Vanutelli hurried again to his bedside, and was followed shortly afterwards by what is called in Vatican phraseology the "Papal secret family," and the "noble family," besides the "personal family," including the late Pope's nephews, Comte Ludovico. Riccardo and Camillon, and also all the cardinals at the Vatican, who afterwards retired to the adjoining library after they had been allowed to kiss the Pontiff's

hand and pass along, presenting another of

those pictures which will live in the mem-

ory of all those participating in it. NO WORD WAS SPOKEN The aged Pontiff way lying prone and unconscious, propped up, to assist him in breathing, one hand laid on the red silk danger of falling from the shrunken finger. and crucifix. Although he was entirely unconscious, gleams of intelligence seemed to shadow of a smile fell over the pallid lips when the nephews passed and reverently was spoken. The only sound which broke the silence of the death room was the rattle of the arms of the noble guard, who were stationed at every door of the Pontiff's private apartments, it being their privilege and right under the circumstances to take oody of the Pope. The final scene in the death chamber

having been expected since noon, his death (CONTINUED ON PAGE 8, COL. 1.)

eyes, even then bright and by no means | CATHOLICS OF INDIANAPOLIS NOTI-FIED OF POPE'S DEATH.

> In Every Catholic Church of the World Solemn Requiem Mass Will Be Said for Pope Leo.

CHATARD GOES EAST

WILL SOON ISSUE A LETTER TO PRIESTS OF THE DIOCESE.

Mgr. Falconio's Address to All Arch. bishops and Bishops-Action of New York's Mayor.

The bells of the various Catholic churches tolled when the news of Pope Leo's death was received in Indianapolis yesterday, and ment he was feeling about with his hands | many went to the churches to offer prayer. In every Catholic church in the world a solemn requiem mass will be said for Leo "What crowds! What devotion! My dear | XIII, and in the diocese of Indianapolis sermons on his life and death will be preached. Bishop Chatard will later issue a letter to each priest in the diocese, to This was followed by scraps of Latin be read to all of the congregations. Spetil the selection of a Pope, asking that God shall direct the conclave of cardinals in its

> Bishop Chatard and the Rev. Joseph Chartrand left for New York yesterday pallium, the insignia of the archbishop, to-morrow morning, which is to be conferred by Monsignore Falconio, the apostolic delegate to Washington.

When asked of Cardinal Gibbons's chances of being elected Pope the Rev. Joseph Chartrand said that he might be considered by the College of Cardinals because a foreign cardinal might be able to settle the papacy, as the cardinals would deem proper He further stated that the Emperor of Germany is anxious to have the question of temporal sovereignty settled, and a German cardinal might be chosen. "The Italian cardinals will require, to elect an Italian, the assistance of four or five foreign cardinals, as a two-thirds vote of the entire College of Cardinals will be necessary to choice," said Father Chartrand. Individual masses by the different priests of this diocese will be said this morning for the repose of the Pope's soul. Many of the priests of the city, including joy when he heard his Master say, 'Well

the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Donaghue, Rev. done, good and faithful servant; enter into Father Gavisk and the Rev. Joseph Duffy. are at Madison, attending the funeral of the Rev. Father Seepe.

Catholic Societies Will Act.

Frank De Julio, president of the King account of the death of Pope Leo XIII was possible that the society would soon convene and take action on the death of the Pontiff. "Of course all the Italians were busy yesterday afternoon and we did not have time to call a meeting, but I think that within a week we will meet and adopt appropriate resolutions," he said. At a meeting of the A. O. H. last night in Morrisson Hall the subject of the death of the Pontiff was discussed. No formal action was taken. It is likely that next Sunday when the officers of the Marion county federation meet, resolutions will be adopted.

MGR. FALCONIO'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Address by the Papal Delegate to All Archbishops and Bishops

WASHINGTON, July 20 .- The first definite announcement of the death of the was conveyed to him at 12:45 o'clock topossession of the apartments and guard the day by means of a newspaper bulletin. came. When the bulletin was handed to Bishop Falconio he was having his mid-

delegation. All expressed deep sorrow, but been received. During the afternoon the delegation was visited by many Catholic priests, who left their expressions of sympathy and condolence. Among the callers also were representatives of German and Russian embassies, both of whom called in state to express their

Cardinal Rampolla's official announce ment of the Pope's death was carried to the legation at 4:45 o'clock. It was written in Italian and, translated by Dr. Rooker, read as follows: "With deepest sorrow I announce to you the death of the Holy Father, which occurred this afternoon at 4 o'clock. His Holiness died surrounded by the Sacred Col-

To this message Archbishop Falconio made mmediate response as follows: "With deepest sorrow I express to your Emigence the universal grief for the irreparable loss sus-tained in the death of the glorious Pontiff." Mgr. Falconio also gave out the following address to the ninety archbishops and bishops of the Catholic Church in America; Your Lordship-It is my painful duty to convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of our Holy Father, the Pope, which occurred to-day. As in life, so in death, the august Pontiff has shown such wonderful example of serious thought, of determination of character, of sweetness, of hearty piety and of Christian fortitude as to evoke in all lands the most striking manifestation of reverence and respect.
"Leo XIII is dead. In him the world has

statesman, a lover and a protector of right and justice; has 'ost one whose power for amelioration of Lociety has been exercised with such consummateskill and earnestness as to be felt everywhere and to gain for him universal admiration. Hence his death is deplored by all without distinction of "However, for us Catholics the loss is greater, and consequently still more keenly felt. In Leo XIII, besides the scholar, the statesman, the philanthropist, we have lost our spiritual father, the supreme pastor of our church, him who during his long pontificate has watched with incessant solicitude for our spiritual welfare, and has spared no labor to proclaim farther and wider the kingdom of his Divine Master

earned one of the most glorious places in "While we bow reverently before the remains of our august Pontiff, and deplore the great loss which his death has caused to the church, let public and private prayers be raised to heaven in every diocese and in every parish for the eternal repose of that noble soul. As to the public prayers, your lordship may prescribe such as your piety may inspire.

His reign recalls to our minds the brightest

days of the papacy. His noble figure has

M. Falconio requested that this address to the bishops should be accepted as his statement concerning the death of the Pope. He repeatedly expressed, in conversation. his deep personal regret over the death of

Bishop Rooker and Dr. Machetti also expressed profound sorrow, and in response to repeated requests Bishop Rooker gave out the following statement: "What is there to say? The Pope is dead. The church boasts a long line of illustrious Pontiffs Leo XIII will ever stand in their foremost rank. His reign has been a wonderful one. He assumed the pontificate at a most critical moment. He hands it to his successor without a single loss and with great gain. He has held the most terrible stewardship than can be intrusted to a human being He has stood for more than a quarter of a century before the world as the vicar of the Savior of mankind. He has finished a great work. He lays down an enormous burden. He must have found his supreme

the joy of thy Lord.' The bishops of the Catholic Church will celebrate pontifical mass for the repose of the soul of the Pope in the cathedral of their respective dioceses and funeral masses will be said in all Catholic churches. Monsignor Falconio will probably celebrate pontifical mass in one of the Catholic churches After the burial of the Pope prayers

will be held in the Catholic churches asking that divine guidance may attend the labors of the Consistory in their election of a successor to Leo XIII. A solemn pontifical requiem mass Leo XIII will be celebrated by the apostolic delegate. Monsignor Falconio, at St. Mary's on Wednesday, July 22.

Throughout the Diocese.

BISHOP ALERDING'S ADDRESS.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 20.-Bishop Alerding arrived home from Goodland, where he yesterday dedicated a church, just after news of the Pope's death was telephoned to his residence. He at once prepared an address to the clergy of the diocese, which in

its course. The deceased was a great Pope, personally and officially. He has gone to his reward, and we confidently hope and pray that his bright intellect and big heart ad their fruition and rest in the beatific (CONTINUED ON PAGE 8, COL. 3.)

ALL CHRISTENDOM

Sorrow and Regret Felt and Expressed Everywhere at the Death of His Holiness, the Pope.

The death of Pope Leo XIII has called forth from the Catholic priests and laymen of this city expressions of deep regret for his loss, and admiration of his life and his Pope. Rev. Joseph Chartrand, of SS. Peter and Paul's Cathedral, on North Meridian street, private secretary to Bishop Francis Silas Chatard, spent many years in Rome during which time he was a frequent visitor at the Vatican and became acquainted intimately with Pope Leo. In speaking of the death of Pope Leo. Father Chartrand expresses the views of Bishop Chatard. He

loss. Leo has, in many ways, been the most remarkable occupant of the chair of Peter since the days of Saint Peter.

"A writer in the New York Evening Post stands before the world acknowledged by exalted position brilliant intellect, indomitable energy, great knowledge of men and affairs and high statesmanship. He saw that great things were to be done; ture historian will say that Leo has done

GREAT CODE OF ETHICS. "Leo has written across the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in letters of light the grandest code of ethics the world has ever known. His influence penetrated far beyond the church he so nobly ruled, and more than any other Pope he did all in his power to bring together all Christian people in the great church at the foot of the cross. "His life and labors will form one of the brightest chapters in the history of the It has been reserved for him to change the distant respect which fairminded men would naturally have for the head of the church into a feeling of warmth spiritual, moral and intellectual qualities presented in his person has gained for him the veneration and love of the world. A century hence the philosopher of history will tell men that the social order of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was saved by an old man who loved his age, with all its faults, who looked upon his age with such masterful eyes, and who longed to save it with such burning love. Upon his tomb we may well inscribe, 'Here are the remains of a great and good man, a seer, a saint, a scholar, a statesman-Pope

Father Brucker's Memorial.

Father Victor J. Brucker, rector of St. Francis de Sales Church, Brightwood, has probably the distinction of being the last Indianapolis man to see Pope Leo. Father Brucker was educated in the city of Rome, being there ten years previous to 1896, and called on the Pope many times, the last time just before leaving Rome. In talking about Pope Leo last night, he said: "During the ten years I was in Rome I spent much of my time at the Vatican and was admitted into the presence of the Pope a number of times. He impressed one as being very stern, although that can hardly be said to be characteristic of him. Pope Leo was one of the most remarkable men of the less feigned. He was probably the greatest fifty years and he always studied it from an ecclesiastical point of view. He was a consummate statesman and was in closer touch with the head powers of the world than any of the former Popes. The fact that Pope Leo was asked to arbitrate the Spanish-American war is sufficient evidence of his diplomatic influence. There existed lost a profound scholar, a distinguished between him and President Roosevelt an unusual and intimate friendship. Their cardinal characteristic in common was their strenuous natures. Pope Leo was the most the result of his activities is felt over all the world. Since 1887 Pope Leo has not put his foot outside of the Vatican. He drove daily in his garden, but spent the greater part of his time in study in his great li-

Father Dowd's Estimate.

Rev. Francis B. Dowd had never met Pope Leo and knew him only through his manifest master, everywhere the cultured learning and research," said he, "they are mirrors reflecting his intellectual wealth. His first encyclical was a pandict touching upon the social evils of the day and speciwith eagerness and analyzed with care. There were those in Europe at his advent people astray and his utterances at this time acted like oil upon the troubled waters. From the very first day he received the tiara to the present time, his energetic. cultured mind was ever active in all religious, educational and social questions. never ceasing to sound at the opportune moment the keynote from the fisherman's throne, and pour out from his Master's vineyard a lucent stream of Christian teaching, which alone can check the social evils of the times, supply the remedies, advance the true principles of democracy, hanish false theories and proclaim the rightful constitution of the state. He was a scholar and a diplomat. He saw men and systems come and go. Christian marriage was a favorite theme with him; he held that the whole history of the church protested against its abuse. Pope Leo that pontificate Leo entered; in it he reigned, came as, in the darkest hour of morning, the silvery light begins to play through the darkness and a gray dawn announces a new born day; so, when the governmental reins of God's spiritual dynasty were placed in the white, transparent hands of this providential man of God, a new light broke upon the horizon, a new sun shone. To him all looked for light and inspiration."

The Rev. F. H. Gavisk. The Rev. Francis H. Gavisk, pastor of

St. John's Cathedral, said: "Pope Leo XIII may well be considered one of the greatest men of the age, and his passing away is a distinct loss to the human race. In the long line of the successors of St. Peter he is worthy to be classed with Leo the Great, Gregory the Great, Gregory VII and Benedict XIV. His career has shown him to be a statesman and diplomat, as well as scholar, philanthropist and churchman. Under his rule the papacy, which at his accession was called hopeless legacy," has attained a moral power scarcely equaled in any age. His advanced age, during which he retained to the last, a wonderful vitality and brilliant intellectual powers, won for him a reverence and esteem, even apart from his sublime dignity, as the "great white shepherd of Christianity." His encyclical letters on attracted the widest attention and, taken felt himself to be the shepherd of his peo received so respectful attention from those | preme triumph of moral power-the trium who differed from him in religious belief. and even admiration. No one, indeed, could know Pope Leo through his works and plety, his sincerity, his wisdom and his

MANY FEELING TRIBUTES

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Expressions by Archbishops Ireland, Elder, Ryan, Quigley and Heads of Dioceses.

LOCAL MEEDS OF PRAISE

VIEWS OF BISHOP CHATARD, FATHER GAVISK AND OTHER PRIESTS.

All of Opinion that Leo XIII Was One of the Greatest Men that Ever Ruled as Pontiff.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 20 .- President Roosevelt was deeply touched by the death of Pope Leo. At his home on Sagamore Hill on being informed of the demise of the venerable head of the Catholic Church, he dictated the following:

"The President expresses his profound regret at the death of the venerable Pontiff. whose long career, no less than his exalted character, has commanded the respect of all Christendom. The President said that in uttering these sentiments he was giving expression to the feeling of the people of the United States wholly without regard

to their religious faith." WASHINGTON, July 20 .- Secretary of State Hay, learning of the death of the Pope, sent the following cablegram to Cardinal Rampolla:

"The President desires me to express his profound sense of the loss which the Christian world has sustained in the death of his Holiness, Leo XIII. By his lofty character, his great learning and his comprehensive charity, he adorned his exalted station and made his reign one of the most illustious, as it has been one of the longest in the history of the Catholic Church.'

IRELAND'S MEED OF PRAISE.

Eloquent Tribute to Leo and His At-

titude Toward Modern Life. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20 .- On receipt of the news of the death of Pope Leo, Archbishop Ireland paid the following tribute to the dead prelate:

"In Leo a truly great and good man passes from earth. The extraordinary, the unparalleled interest with which the world this last fortnight kept vigil around the Vatican, where the old hero battled dratime. He was unique in many respects and | cent tribute to Leo, which nothing could somewhat different from his predecessors ever have evoked, save unusual grandeur in that he revealed in his letters to the of soul, and unusual feats, the offspring of church a character more democratic and that grandeur. In the death of Leo humanity realizes that an orb of light, such as is seldom seen to dominate the high skies of its moral and intellectual firmament, has fallen, making a mighty void which soon again may not be filled. Great and good, truly Leo was fashioned To have sat at his knee and heard him tell of the sights he saw, of the dreams he dreamt, of purposings, of plannings be-gotten of his sights and dreams, was to be made to forget for a moment earth's common limitations and to behold human life and destiny as prophets behold it. And how quick in action that mind of Leo was, how piercing in glance. Hours would have been spent with others in settling a problem before them, and detail had to follow detail, before they had grasped its bearings. A few minutes with Leo, a few brief explanations, mostly in answer to rapid questionings from himself, the problem was understood and the solution given. How rich and varied the store of knowledge. Rapidly as he conversed he would travel from literature to science and art, from theology to diplomacy-everywhere the

'Greatness includes goodness, or at least without goodness greatness is no boon to leeply imbued with the spirit of faith. He lived and worked purely for God and for fying remedies. It was looked forward to | men. Most high-minded disinterestedness of purpose, most absolute isolation of self to the duties of his exalted office charac-

> "He was made to win the hearts of men He was simple and loving as a child in his intimate relations with people who came into his presence; considerate and tactful, sweet of temper and kindliest of word. He me kings and peasants, men of highest social rank and of lowest-all bowed before his graciousness and whispered to him words of affection and devotion

terized all his acts.

"A great man requires besides his nutive greatness, greatness in setting, greatness in opportunities. All this was given in superabundance to Leo. There is no other post of nonor and duty so elevated, so sublime, as the Roman pontificate, the treasury of centuries of inspirations, the world's chair of moral authority, ruling directly 250,000,000 of every tribe and every nation, suiting indirectly by the silent prestige of its name and power, by the vast spiritual force of its life and teachings, entire humanity. Into as only two of his predecessors reigned, a quarter of a century-leaving posterity to say, as he closes the last pages of his record, that in him the Catholic Church has had one of the most wondrous of her wondrous sovereigns and humanity one of its noblest thinkers and highest exemplars of fidelity to God-given duty. "The age owes much to him. He was the

powerful exponent of the mighty power of the whole Catholic Church in its line of onward march. All humanity has been benefited by him. His noble life has been an exemplar of ideal conduct. He worked for humanity, when he worked for the church, for he believed that the church was the lever wherewith to uplift humanity. He never sought to help the church except through motives and methods most worthy in them selves, most useful to humanity. He never hesitated to reach out beyond the formal confines of the church to serve humanity, to serve nations and men, who were not of the fold of the church. The heart of Leo, as his mind, knew no limitations, no frontiers; he was the pontiff of humanity.

"What a majestic figure was that of Leo! There he stood for twenty-six long years, an old man, stripped of external powernaught but a personality and a voice. But kings and emperors did him homage; his words were caught up by the peoples of all countries; his hand reached out to the high and the low, and the cultured scholar and the untutored savage; to people's civilized and tribes barbarian; and by all it was grasped with loving and reverent tenderness. No other man reigned at the dawn of ple, and he has spoken to the world. Since the twentieth century as Leo reigned—truly the rise of Protestantism no Pope has ever the sovereign of sovereigns. It was the sa the twentieth century as Leo reigned-truly of truth and of justice; the triumph of sou "With Lee there dies the admirer and the utterances without admiring at once his lover of America. Said he to a bishop from America one day: 'Oh! America! It is the olarship. His twenty-five years' occu- future!' Leo's clear vision of things far pancy of the papel chair has made him a away, in time as well as in distance, he

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